The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

Letter from Sergeant Keatley.

No. 10.

CAMP NEAR STAFFORD C. H., Va.,
January 28, 1863.

DEAR WHIG: Beside a smoky fire in a Sibley tent, if you would put on your spectacles, you would see your humble servant scribbling you a few lines with a lead pencil upon a dirty sheet of paper.

The outside looks dreary, for it has been snowing all day as fast as it can drive, and the ground is entirely covered with a nice coat of snow. You might suppose that because I am enjoying the luxury of a smoky Sibley, that all the rest of us enjoy the same. How I came here was, that I did like the woman at home, took my knitting and am out spending the afternoon. The only habitation the privates possess in this world is their rubber blankets stretched upon the remains of Sigel's ruined quarters. These are miserable things—so much unlike the nice comfortable huts we were compelled to leave in Loudon Valley, or at Fairfax Station. We have plenty of good food, and nothing to do but eat and make fires, or go out four or five miles to do picket duty through mud knee deep.

To-day we had the pleasure of taking by the hand our genial friend, Capt. H. H. Hopkins, of Co. H, 110th P. V. To all his friends at home he sends greeting.

Lieut. Samuel Stewart, of Co. H, 125th Reg't, P. V., has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by Gen. Sigel, the Gen. Commanding. Ours is the Fourth Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac.

My kind regards to your readers. In haste. Yours, &c.,

JOHN H. KEATLEY.

From the 84th Regiment P. V.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH,
January 30, 1863.

Dear Editor: Since my last we have had a move. On Tuesday, January 20th, we had orders to march; everything was packed up, wagons all loaded, and at 12 o'clock M. the regiment formed in line and there stood till 8 o'clock at night, when the orders came to return to camp. It had been raining all day, and every person was drenched with rain; the quarters were all wet, so in that state they had to lay down for the night, and on Wednesday morning the Division was ordered out again. Still raining hard and steady. At 12 o'clock M. started and made about 3 miles that day, and halted for the night in a wood, every one perfectly wet thro', when we had to lay down on the wet ground and make the best of it. The roads are almost impassable; it required twelve horses to drag our artillery through. Cannons, wagons, horses and mules sticking all along the road. We are now about as far as we can get; it has taken us 24 hours to get this far, and I think it will take us 48 hours to get back.

THURSDAY, 22d.—Rained all night; cold and disagreeable. We cannot move forward nor backward; the roads are impassable. Forage and supplies have to be packed on horses and mules, and carried by the men. A great many are getting sick from exposure. Laying out in the wet at night and traveling all day is enough to bring the whole corps down.

FRIDAY, 23d.—The rain ceased last night, when we returned to our old camp by cutting roads through woods; building bridges over gullies, and corduroying swamps. Here we found everything wet, we being gone three days. This is what is termed a winter campaign.

SATURDAY, 24th.—To-day there was a general repairing of shanties and drying clothes. The boys appear to look more pleasant and in a better humor than they have been for the last three days. Nothing of importance transpired till the morning of the 28th, when that welcome visitor and friend of the soldier (I mean the man with the greenbacks) came round and handed the boys their spondulics up to the first of January, being the first payment for six months. It made the boys all in the best humor, and gave them courage to push forward and give Johnny Reb another turn.

Yesterday we paid a visit to the 125th Reg't P. V., who are encamped at Stafford Court House, a distance of eight miles from us. Here we had the pleasure of taking the paw of Col. Higgins, Captain Huyett, Samuel G. Baker, Commissary Sergeant; H. Lloyd Irvine, issuing Clerk of Commissary Department, and many other old acquaintances. I must acknowledge that the 125th is the most friendly and accommodating regiment in the field. The officers and men are sociable, and work for one another's interest—but how could it be otherwise, with such noble men as Col. Higgins, Lieut. Col. Szink, and Maj. J. J. Lawrence as their leaders. The weather has been very disagreeable for the last few days. It has been snowing, and the roads are very bad.

I cannot close without expressing my thanks to Capts. Huyett and McKeage and Commissary Sergeant Baker, for the hospitalities shown my friends and myself. May they ever prosper.

If anything of importance transpires, you shall hear again from

Yours, D. B. HOUCK.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, Feb. 2, 1863.

Mr Editor: While great and important changes are going on in this world of ours, we have again an ocular demonstration that there is a Being who is immutable, and who "when he hath spoken, will do it; and when he hath said, will make it good."

Immediately after "The Flood," the promise was made through Noah to man that "While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night shall not cease." Winter, though cold and stormy, has its advantages and its pleasures. It is true, it is not as pleasant a season of the year as Spring or Autumn, but in its place in the economy of Nature, it is as beneficial to mankind as any other part of the year. This Job fully comprehended, doubtless, when he made use of the following expression: "For He saith to the snow, Be thou on the earth." And again, the language of God to Job: "Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow?" &c.—Now what these advantages are, is obvious; hence, unnecessary for any one to say, but with all its pleasures and advantages it is the gloomy time in the year. Spring has its charms when Nature is decked in green, and the bright flowers are blooming all around, and the vernal breeze is playing among our locks. Summer has its beauties when nature is perfected, and the soft zephyrs are cooling our brows. Autumn has its delights, as it brings its rich treasures to man, and the hesperian winds gently fan our cheeks—but then "stern winter" brings none of these delights—the trees are stripped of their foliage—vegetation has ceased for a time—not a flower is to be seen—the north wind whistles around our dwellings—Nature's drapery of green is gone, and now appears wrapt in her winding-sheet, while

"Biting frost rides on the wind—
Bleak from the North and East."

But, in the language of Addison—

"I envy not those whose portion lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies"

I would not willingly live any where than in the North Temperate Zone, between Cancer and Capricorn; 'tis true, perenniel flowers bloom, but their scorching sun, and frightful hurricanes are not to my taste. Between Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle I would find climate like my own, but I would not find laws like ours. Give me the country where the regular returns of the seasons are as significant of God's gracious care of Man, as is the bow that spans the clouds of heaven, and where equal laws exist.

It is asserted by many that the Bible tells us that before the Great Day of Final Accounts, Mankind shall not know summer from winter, but by the fall of the leaf. The Bible says no such thing—the idea is absurd—the Promise made to Noah on the mountain of Ararat, is as immutable as the Great Author.

But there is a place where winter never comes, and where the storm-cloud is never seen—where the Ensign of war and the Standard of the "Prince of Peace" are never flung out to the same breeze.

"A place where the prisoners rest together; they hear not the voice of the oppressor. The great and the small are there; and the *servant* is free from his master."

ELD.

CAUSE OF DIPTHERIA.—A lady professes to have expended some time in her investigation on the subject, says an exchange, has come to the conclusion that diptheria is mainly caused by the want of sufficient quantity of common salt in ordinary diet. She desires to call the attention of parents and guardians of children to thorough observation and consideration of the subject of salt in food. The matter is one well worthy of general attention.

We are not a physician, but incline to the opinion that this lady is correct. As a proof, we call attention to the fact, that in the general prevalence of this disease all over the country, we believe the public has not yet been apprised of a single case of the disease occurring in the army, where more salt food than fresh is eaten.

☞ Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy him forever.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Official Report of Major General John Pope on the Operations of the Army in Virginia.

Under date of January 27, 1863, Gen. Pope has sent in to Gen. Halleck his official report of his campaign in Virginia. The document is very long, and we are able to give of it only the most important facts.

GEN. POPE'S COMMAND.

Gen. Pope assumed command on June 26, of the Army of Virginia, which then consisted of three corps, under Generals Fremont, Banks, and McDowell. In addition to these three corps, a small and unorganized force under Baigadier Gen. Sturgis was posted in the neighborhood of Alexandria, and was then in process of being organized for field service. The forces in the intrenchments around Washington were also placed under Pope's command. All the disposable movable forces consisted of the three corps first named. Their effective strength of infantry and artillery, as reported to me, was as follows: Fremont's corps, 11,500 strong; Banks' corps, reported at 14,500, but in reality only 8,000; McDowell's corps, 18,000—making a total of 38,000. The cavalry numbered about 5,000, but most of it was badly mounted and armed and in poor condition for service.

DEFENCE OF HIS "ORDERS."

Of his preliminary order, he says:

The order requiring the troops to subsist upon the country in which their operations were conducted, has, with a wilful disregard of its terms, been construed greatly to my discredit, as authorizing indiscriminate robbery and plunder. Yet the terms of this order were so specific as to the manner and by whom all property or subsistence needed for the use of the army should be seized, and the order is so common in the history of warfare, that I have been amazed that it could have been so misinterpreted and misunderstood. It is, therefore, submitted here for the calm examination of the Government and the public. I believed then, and believe now, that the policy there laid down was wise and just, and was well calculated to secure efficient and rapid operations of the army, and in case of reverse to leave the enemy without the means of subsisting in the country over which our army had passed, and over which any pursuit must be conducted. *The long delay and embarrassment of the army under Gen. Lee, in its subsequent movement toward Washington, occasioned largely by the want of supplies taken from the country under this order, fully justify its wisdom.*

PLANS OF OPERATIONS.

It was fully determined before I left Washington to take the field in Virginia, that the union of the armies of Virginia and of the Potomac was absolutely essential both to the safety of the national capital and to the further successful prosecution of operations against Richmond. The mission of the army under my command, therefore, was to cover as far as possible the front of Washington, and make secure the valley of the Shenandoah, and so operate upon the enemy's lines of communication to the west and northwest of us as to force him to make such heavy detachments from his main force at Richmond as would enable the Army of the Potomac to withdraw from its position at Harrison's Landing, and to take shipping for Aqua Creek or for Alexandria; and if, as was feared, the enemy should throw his whole force in the direction of Washington, it became my duty to resist his advance at all hazards, and so to delay and embarrass his movements as to gain all the time possible for the arrival of the Army of the Potomac behind.

Gen Pope now gives details of the main operations ordered by him, to prepare the greater; several successful cavalry raids upon the Virginia Central Railroad; the successful movement on Culpepper Court House and beyond, toward Gordonsville; and, lastly, the expedition ordered under Gen. Hatch to capture Gordonsville and destroy the railroad toward Charlottsville. This failed through the incapacity of Gen. Hatch.

PORTER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ESCAPE OF JACKSON.

When the rebels crossed the Rappahannock, on Pope's extreme right, Jackson's corps advanced, and by some excellent manœuvring, Pope inserted his forces between Jackson and Lee, and would have entirely cut off the Stonewall general's retreat if Fitz John Porter had not failed him at this critical moment. The report says:

While this attack was going on the forces under Heintzelman and Reno continued to push back the left of the enemy in the direction of the Warrenton turnpike, so that about eight o'clock in the evening the greater portion of the field of battle was occupied by our army. Nothing was heard of General Porter up to that time, and his forces took no part whatever in the action, but were suffered by him to lie idle on their arms, within sight and sound of the battle during the whole day. So far as I know, he made no effort whatever to comply with my orders, nor to take any part in the action. I do not hesitate to say that if he had discharged his duty as became a soldier, under the circumstances, and had made a vigorous attack on the enemy, as he was expected and directed to do, at any time up to eight o'clock that night, we should have utterly crushed or captured the larger portion of Jackson's force before he could have been by any possibility sufficiently reinforced to have made any effective resistance. * *

I believe—in fact, I am positive—that, at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th, Gen. Porter had in his front no considerable body of the enemy. I believed then as I am very sure now, that it was easily practicable for him to have turned the right flank of Jackson, and to have fallen upon his rear; that, if he had done so, we should have gained a decisive victory over the army under Jackson before he could have been joined by any of the forces under Longstreet, and that the army of Gen. Lee would have been so crippled and checked by the destruction of this large force as to have been no longer in condition to prosecute further operations of an aggressive character. I speak thus freely of the strange failure of Gen. Porter, not because I am more convinced of its unfortunate results now than I was at the time, but because a full investigation of the whole subject, made by a court martial, has fully justified and confirmed that opinion.

THE LAST BATTLE—GENERAL KEARNEY.

Just before sunset on the 1st the enemy attacked us on our right, but was met by Hooker, McDowell, Reno, and Kearney's division of Heintzleman's corps. A very severe action occurred, in the midst of a terrific thunder-storm, and was terminated shortly after dark. The enemy was driven back entirely from our front, but during that engagement we lost two of the best, and one of the most distinguished of our general officers—Maj. Gen. Kearney and Grig. Gen. Stevens—who were both killed while gallantly leading their commands and in front of their line of battle. It is unnecessary for me to say one word of commendation of the two officers who were so well and widely known to the country. Words cannot express my sense of the zeal, the gallantry, and the sympathy of that most earnest and accomplished soldier, Major General Kearney. In him the country has suffered a loss which will be difficult, if not impossible, to repair. He died as he would have wished to die, and as became his heroic character.

WITHDRAWAL TO THE ENTRENCHMENTS AT WASHINGTON.

On the morning of the 2d of September—the enemy still continuing his movement toward our right—my whole force was posted behind Difficult creek, from Flint Hill to the Alexandria turnpike. Although we were quite able to maintain our position at that place until the stragglers could be collected, and the army, after its labors and perils, put into a condition for effective service, I considered it advisable, for reasons explained to the General-in-Chief, and set forth herewith, that the troops should be drawn back to the entrenchments in front of Washington, and that some reorganization should be be made of them, in order that earlier effective service should be secured than was possible in their condition at that time. I received orders about twelve o'clock on the 2d of September to draw back the forces within the entrenchments, which was done in good order and without any interruption by the enemy.

A Novel Suit.

A case somewhat novel in its character is now on trial in Harrirsburg. The Adams Express Company brings an action against the Hagerstown Bank for the recovery of upwards $3000 erroneously paid to them. It appears that the Express Company had received a package of money at Baltimore to be shipped to the Hagerstown bank, containing upwards of $9000, and whilst the parcel was in the office in Harrisburg upward of $3000 were abstracted and paper placed in the parcel in place of the money so abstracted; the package was re sealed and forwarded to Hagerstown, where it was duly delivered, and upon opening it discovered that a large amount had been abstracted. The company was notified of the occurrence, and paid the missing sum at once over to the bank. After this, search was instituted for the person who had abstracted the money, and in the course of a week it was discovered that a person employed in the office, who was subject to aberation of the mind, had taken the money and destroyed it by burning the same in Wetzel,s swamp, about one mile above the city. It was clearly established that the notes destroyed were of the Hagerstown Bank, and the Express company therefore alleged that the Bank had sustained very little loss by the destruction of their own notes, and hence they ought to refund the amount paid to them. A large mass of evidence was produced, and the case is still on trial.

The Negro in the South.

Quartermaster General Meigs is about the last man in the country, who would be suspected in making any statements in regard to the negroes, prompted by any feelings hostile to slavery or to slaveholders. Indeed his sympathies have been ever with that class—and so much so, that even his loyalty has been called in question by some, who feared that the influence of his Southern friends was still potent with him. We therefere consider the testimony in the following passage of his report as especially weighty and very significant:

Much difficulty has been feared in dealing with the colored population in the Southern States. Thus far, this department has not been oppressed with them. In the field operations in Virginia, the supply of able-bodied negro labor has not exceeded the demand. It has rather been difficult to fill the requisitions for such labor.

Upon fortifications, as drivers of teams and ambulances, as hostlers, as laborers in the quartermaster's department, repairing railroads and military roads, all who have offered have found ready employment.

The labor of able-bodied men, with that of women able to wash for the hospitals, has supported all who have come directly under charge of this department upon the Potomac.

At Harrison's Landing, a body of 1000 negroes, organized by Col. Ingalls into gangs, were most effective in landing stores from the transports, bearing fatigue and exposure in that unhealthy climate much longer than the white soldiers and laborers, who soon broke down alongside of them. Their assistance was there of the greatest value to the army.

On the southeastern coast, large numbers of them were employed by the quartermaster's department in the necessary labor of the posts. This left the more costly soldier to his purely military duties.

With all the people of the Southern States as united, through choice or military compulsion, as the whites are asserted to be, it might well be doubted whether so great a rebellion, extending over so vast a territory, could be put down. But, as in the great rebellion in India, the people are of more than one race, and the task before the country, if proper use is made here as there of the aid of all who are loyal, all who are willing to contend on our side, will be lightened by their divisions.

The rebellion does not cover a wider territory, is not more barbarous and ferocious, is not supported by stronger prejudices of race and caste, does not embrace a greater or more united population; is not better supplied with arms or fortified by climate, and had not at its commencement a larger body of trained soldiers than that which only a few years since our cousins of Great Britain put down, though separated from their chief seat of power by two continents and half the ocean. This lies at our doors, assailable along a frontier by sea and by land of three thousand miles, everywhere under our control.

Great Britain looked not at the color of the recruit; she accepted the aid of every offered arm, and was successful. Courage, resolution, and wisdom will accomplish in the West what they did in the East.

Our people are being slowly schooled to arms, and the war, thus far singularly free from the outrage which in other countries has attended civil commotion, begins at length, by its inevitable destruction of property and life, to bear upon the territory we occupy with a portion of the fearful weight necessary to crush rebellion.

The labor of the colored man supports the rebel soldier, enables him to leave his plantation to meet our armies, build his fortifications, cook his food, and sometimes aids him on picket by rare skill with the rifle.

In all these modes it is available to assist our army, and it is probable that there will be less outrage, less loss of life by freeing these people, if put under strict military control, than if left to learn slowly that war has removed the white men who have heretofore held them in check, and to yield at last to the temptation to insurrection and massacre.

Had the Government been prepared to meet promptly, with the overwhelming force which the loyal States could have supplied, the first rebel armies, the rebellion might have been crushed without a long and desolating war, and without disturbance of the relations between the two races in the South.

That time is past; the destruction of the rebel armies and the gradual occupation of the country by fortifying and garrisoning its chief strategic and commercial points, are the only conclusion to the war.

In this work the loyal inhabitants of the country, white or black, must be compelled to assist, and it is impossible to cast aside the millions of recruits who will offer themselves for the work, accustomed to the climate, inured to labor, acquainted with the country, and animated by the strong desire not merely for political, but for personal liberty.

Respectfully submitted,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

Curiosities of the Report of the Sup't of Common Schools.

Pennsylvania is proud of her system of Common Schools, and we always turn with curious interest to the report which annualy sets forth the progress and prosperity of this system.

Among the curiosities of the report this year is, that in the year 1861 the Scriptures were *not* read in 4,545 schools, in the year 1862 they were not read in 1725, showing a decrease in 1862 over that of 1861, 2,820, and proving that the Gospel is spreading in the benighted regions of Pennsylvania.

The decrease in the cost of each pupil per month, including teacher's salary, fuel and contingencies, of 1862 in comparison to that of 1861, is four cents. In 1861 it cost for each pupil on an average, per month, 53 cents, in 1862, 49 cents.

There has been a decrease of male teachers in 1862, in comparison to the former year, of 562, while in the same period the increase of female teachers was 645. Of course the war has had some influence on the result; and it speaks well for the patriotism of the profession of teaching.

During the year 1862, the average decrease in the salaries of teachers was, female, per month, $1.16—male, ditto, $1,-87. When we consider the average inadequacy of the pay of teachers, and the fact that the expenses of living has been increased, we must deplore this reduction.

The total cost of tuition in 1861 was $1,436,063 00, in 1862, $1,367,181 33, showing a decrease from 1861 of $68,851,-67.

The average number of mills on the dollar of school tax, in 1861, was 5.40, in 1862, 4.75, showing a decrease in the latter of 65.

Total cost of system, including whole amount of tax levied and State appropriation in 1861, but exclusive of $46,402 77 paid to Philadelphia and embraced in this item that year, $2,342,184 67; total cost of system, including whole amount of tax levied and State appropriation in 1862, $2,227,164 91, showing a decrease from 1861, $115,019 76.

In Warren county, there is an Indian tribe, "*Corn Planters Indians*," that annually receive an appropriation for the education of its youth.

These are a few of the facts gleaned from a cursory examination of the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the year ending June 2, 1862.

THE COLOSSUS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.—All men who press onward with resistless energy to the accomplishment of a noble and beneficent object, must expect depreciation of their efforts. It is (so to speak) *the dirt thrown up by their triumphant chariot-wheels, in their progress towards the goal.* Few, if any, great and good men have been exempted from this penalty, imposed by Envy and Prejudice upon success. Aristides, Galileo, Columbus, and even that glorious exemplar of patriotism and virtue, George Washington, were all assailed by the foul-mouthed pack that are ever ready to yelp at the heels of greatness. We are not surprised, therefore, that the most distinguished reformer of our times, the most energetic of living philanthropists, Professor THOMAS HOLLOWAY, should be maligned by the martinets of the profession, whose file-leaders he has eclipsed and mortified by the multitude and magditude of his cures.—But their malice affects not him, and is equally impotent to impair the reputation of his remedies. *The world is on his side.* His Pills and Ointment are the medicines of millions, and the shrill invectives of a few envious professionals are unheard or unheeded amidst the approving shouts of nations. Figures do not lie; and Professor Holloway's statistics of the cures wrought by his OINTMENT and PILLS in the United States—authenticated as they are by leading citizens in every State of the Union—demonstrate beyond all dispute the superiority of the preparations over all the remedial agents prescribed by the faculty in "vulgar" practice. In cases where the stamina of the patient seems to have been utterly destroyed, the recuperative and restorative action of the Pills is so wonderful as almost to transcend belief; and the rapidity with which the Ointment heals the most formidable and deeply seated sores is scarcely less marvellous. —*Springfield Herald.*

True Felicity.

If men did but know what felicity dwells in the cottage of a virtuous poor man—how soon he sleeps, how quiet his breast, how composed his mind, how free from care, how easy his provision, how healthy his morning, how sober his night, how moist his mouth, how joyful his heart—they would never admire the noises, the diseases, the throng of passions, and the violence of unnatural appetites, that fill the houses of the luxurious and the hearts of the ambitious.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

☞ They who disbelieve in virtue, because man has never been found perfect, might as reasonably deny the sun, because it is not always noon.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1863.

Official Disqualifications--Tactics of the Enemy.

We see that the Butternuts in both branches of our Legislature are very much exercised in relation to the rights of the Army officers who have just been elected by the people to seats in those bodies.—This is all very natural. The officers are all either Republican War Democrats, as well as the soldiers themselves. As the right of suffrage has been denied to the latter by our Democratic Supreme Courts, and our Democratic presses and Legislatures everywhere, it is but reasonable that they should deny their *eligibility* to any and all of the civil offices in our communities—for which they will not allow them even the humbler privilege of voting. This is the process by which the friends of the rebels in the North have acquired and hope to maintain their ascendency in the loyal States. With them the reward of loyalty and courage is disfranchisement, while the premium for poltroonery and treason, is the monopoly of all the fat offices, and the right to direct the affairs of the government in such a way as to punish the volunteer for his patriotism by starving the army with which they have no sympathy, of disbanding it, or betraying it into the hands of its enemies. And thus we have Saulsbury and Richardson filibustering in the Senate to defeat the soldiers' Pay Bill. It is a strange recompense for public services, that of taking a base advantage of the absence of the soldier to deprive him of his rights as a citizen. The object, however, is to punish the loyal soldiery, and to prevent volunteering, by inflicting this deprivation; and it is not to be denied that the device is a skillful and cunning one, and well calculated to effect that object hereafter. Other nations reward their citizen soldiery with honors and privileges—the sham Democracy disfranchises ours.

But this is not the worst of it. The Butternuts dread their return, because they know that this favor will be remembered and they would prefer, therefore, that they should find their graves in the rebel States. And this is the reason why they object to the employment or even the enfranchisement of the slave. They know that it would weaken the hands of the enemy and strengthen ours. If we should set up the slaves as a target for the rifle of his master, it might save many a northern life, and enable us to dispense with many a Northern soldier, whose vote might prove inconvenient to the Democracy.

The Vicksburg News.

Which we received from Memphis, via Cairo and Chicago, on Saturday last, has a good augury in it. "The ram Queen of the West ran the rebel blockade on Monday morning, at daylight. Over 100 heavy siege guns belched forth their contents upon her as she steamed swiftly by." "A rebel boat also opened fire upon her, which she returned, and crippled the rebel steamer. The Queen then passed to the foot of the canal, and staid there till 1 p. m., when she left for the point below. A line of lower batteries then opened upon her; but the Queen went through in safety—nobody hurt."

Such is the record we have of this heroic feat, which, as we have said above, we regard as the promise and pledge of efficient work and successful results near at hand. It will be remembered that our success at Island No. 10, commenced in just this way—by running the blockade. In that gallant affair, too, one of the notable works undertaken and achieved, was the cutting of a canal. We trust the way to victory will prove the same in both cases. As for canal-cutting, here is another dispatch, which tells us of still more work of that kind than we had before heard of:

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5, via CAIRO, Feb. 6.—There is but little here new to-day, except that our forces are cutting a new canal at Yazoo Pass, which enables our gunboats to go past the rebel fortifications on the Yazoo. This will be finished in a few days, as there are but some levees to be cut to make it complete. The movement has been kept very quiet, but I suppose it can be made public now. They are also cutting a new canal this side of the old one.

We have advices from our fleet at Vicksburg to Saturday afternoon. Preparations for a great demonstration were in progress. The water is running through Farragut's ditch, or canal, as it is called, at a slow rate. It is about five feet wide. Efforts are making to deepen it. It is about one mile and a half long, and only about half of it is commanded by the enemy's guns.

Steam dredging machines have been sent for, with which it is proposed to deepen the canal.

Secretary Chase's Banking System.

The proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of a uniform banking system and currency, is exciting not only the general attention and commendation of the country, but the masses of the people are moving in its favor. The principles of this system have been referred to in detail, in these columns heretofore, and therefore we refrain now from making any other allusions to these, than that of urging them still more on the attention of the people, as embracing the only measure calculated to afford relief to the business of the country, facilitate its industrial pursuits, and protect all its interests impartially. The subject of a uniform currency has been one long regarded as essentially necessary to the prosperity of the country. Even in our most successful and harmonious periods, when the nation was at peace with all the world, when domestic security was undisturbed, the derangement of the currency was a matter of yearly occurrence, from the fact that every State, almost, had its system of banking. Individual privileges and corporate powers, were violated and abused. The currency became as common as the contents of a rag bag. Beyond the shadow of a banking institution, its notes were subject to discount and depreciation. Insolvency followed banking as steadily as cold shadows follow light. Distrust and confusion, ruin and misery seemed to attend a bank note as surely as death attends sin. Such a system, then, at any time, needed and demanded reform. It was fast prostrating labor. It was creating unfair advantages and recognizing mean distinctions. At the present juncture, when the confidence and the credit of every man are sternly challenged, such a system can only add to the general distrust—can only weaken the public reliance on the currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to obviate if not entirely remove all these difficulties. While the present necessity is great and demands substantial relief, the reform which is proposed in the banking system of the country would have been acceptable years ago—was demanded by all that was due to the prosperity of the country, before rebellion menaced its life. We trust, then, that the changes and reforms proposed to be made in in the banking system, will be speedily adopted by Congress. It will be a gratifying privilege, when this reform is legalized, for a business man to travel one hundred miles, without a loss by the depreciation of the funds in his pocket.

☞ The story is that Gen. Burnside has made some remarkable disclosures before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The difficulties that he has had thrown in his way since his taking command, from the day the pontoons were not forthcoming, as per agreement with Gens. Halleck and Meigs, to the day he resigned, were of all kinds. Imbecility, cowardice, apathy and treason met him at every turn. His orders were not always obeyed just when they should be; officers from whom more should have been expected, shirked their duty; treason in our own camps exposed his plans to the enemy as rapidly as they were formed, and jealous officers succeeded in more than once preventing a forward movement at the opportune moment.

UNDESERVED CREDIT.—We notice that our exchanges, in some localities, give great credit to certain manufacturers, when stating the amount of tax such men pay, under the new revenue law. This is all wrong, and the credit thus given is not deserved. It is not the manufacturer or the producer of the article that really pays the tax. It is the consumer—it is the laborer and mechanic, the toiling millions of the land. Therefore, we trust that this puffing of one class at the expense of the community at large, will be dispensed with hereafter. If it is continued, these men thus so lauded, will imagine that the burden of government rests alone on their shoulders.

Not Charitable.

We copy the following article from the Democratic Standard of this week, to show what it costs Mr. Boileau to express his loyalty to the Government. It is not long since the Standard professed to be as loyal as any one, and as it escaped *dismissal* from the Democratic party at that time, we think it ought to show more charity towards one who now sins in the same way. But such is human nature:

"Mr. Boileau, the editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Journal*, has been released from Fort McHenry by order of General Schneck. Mr. Boileau, according to his own account, spent five days and nights at Fort McHenry—'five very long days to me,' said he pathetically. He evidently thought more of his physical comfort than of the defence of a principle. He feared that any action taken upon his case would prolong his misery by retarding his liberation, and so he wrote a letter to Gen. Schneck, humbly apologizing for having inserted an article so obnoxious to the Administration, and promising 'never to do the like again.' Upon this piteous representation Gen. Schneck summarily *dismissed* the abject penitent, and we trust that the Democracy of Philadelphia and the State will as promptly imitate his example."

☞ The following toast was drank in Harrisburg last week by an officer of the U. S. Army. He was in the company of a number of his secession sympathizing friends at a drinking saloon:

"*Jeff Davis, the next President of the United States, to be inaugurated within the next four months.*"

There are too many such men commanding the loyal and brave men in the army. They are there for the pay, and to defeat our arms whenever favorable opportunities offer. The day is coming when such men will be hung up like dogs.

P. S.—On Wednesday, the officer drinking the toast, was arrested and sent to Balmore and turned over to General Schnck, who will no doubt have him court-martialed. He is a Lieutenant in the 56th Regiment P. V., by name Frank P. Robinson, a Pittsburger.

☞ Things begin to look more hopeful. Heavy blows will soon fall upon the rebels at Vicksburg, in Southern Tennessee, at at Charleston—and when the roads become hard, we think the Army of the Potomac will advance once more upon Richmond, led by a man who will fight. Not since the war commenced has the leadership of the armies been so satisfactory and promising. Moreover the rebels are fearfully distressed for the prime necessities of life, and the people are utterly disheartened.

☞ There was quite an excitement on account of a rumor that the rebels had broken the blockade off Charleston. But the news was so highly colored with butternut, that it was pretty generally discredited. The rebel iron-clads did make a demonstration, but were soon driven to their moorings again.

It turns out that the Blockade at Charleston was at no time raised. The Mercedita and Keystone State were both saved, though injured in the fight.

☞ We had the *pleasure* of seeing 50 rebel prisoners on Tuesday in the cars at Altoona, going east. They were taken at the Murfreesboro battle. Most of them were ill looking men and boys, resembling those about our town who are daily heard damning the Government.

☞ It is stated that Gov. Curtin desires a re-nomination for Governor. We suppose he does not ask it from either of the great parties of the day.

☞ The Senate Committee will not report the House bill to raise 150,000 negroes for the army. A new bill will probably be offered as a substitute.

☞ Ex-Gov. Morgan, (Republican) of New York, has been elected United States Senator from that State.

☞ Maj. J. D. Lect sold his dwelling house on Allegheny street to Dr. C. Irwin for $3200.

☞ The Banks, Brokers and Shavers are hoarding up the "Greenbacks." The people are to suffer in some way.

☞ 18 inches of snow fell on the Rappahannock in the last storm.

A HEAVY PULL.—Mr. J. R. Crawford, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., was robbed at Brady's hotel, Harrisburg, a week ago of nearly $2,000. A young man thickly freckled and with a sorrel moustache was before Alderman Beitler, on Saturday, charged with the robbery. He was followed up to the city from Harrisburg. An attache of the hotel identified him as a person whom he admitted into the hotel at a late hour on the night of the robbery, and who left just afterwards without occupying the bed he had bespoken. There were only three $20 greenbacks upon the accused, and they of course could not be identified by the loser. In default of $250 bail, the accused was sent back to Dauphin county for trial. —*U. S. Gazette.*

☞ We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter from Claud. N. Martin to his parents in this place. Mr. John R. Martin had two sons residing in the west at the time the rebellion broke out. Both joined the Union forces. Samuel was mortally wounded at the Murfreesboro battle, and died in the hispital Claud writes:

NEAR MURFREESBORO, Jan. 28, '63.

"I was in the battle at Murfreesboro.—I never want to see another fight like that. I had to lay in the mud and rain six days in line of battle, without fire or blankets. When we went into the fight we threw everything away, and the rebels drove us back and took everything we had; but I found that was not all they wanted; when they did get our knapsacks it did not satisfy them, they wanted something else. If I had another knapsack I would have given them that too if they would have quit throwing their grape and canister after me. But they got paid back after they chased us three miles. We fell back to the reserve, and then gave it to them hot, when they in turn took to their heels.

The rebels took possession of our hospital, and after we retook it I went over the battle field to see if I could see anything of Sam., but I could not recognise him among the dead. I then went to the hospital, and found him wounded. This is what he says. I had fired about 10 rounds and had the 11th in my gun, and was in the act of raising the piece to prime, when a ball hit my gun and broke it all to pieces. I then turned round to retreat, when a musket ball struck my left hand, passing through, entered my left side and lodging in the region of the bowels.

We are now encamped about 23 miles south of Murfreesboro, along the Pike. The official report of our Brigadier General shows that our brigade lost more men than any other in this army. He went in with 1900 men and came out with 700 That is a great loss. I saw Gen. McCook's horse shot under him. Gen. Rosecrans lead a charge himself. That is the kind of a General we want. Col. Garesche, Chief of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff, was killed. Our Colonel and Lieut. Colonel were both killed.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 20, 1863.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cattell.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON STATE DEBT.

Mr. McMurtrie (on leave given) read in place the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That so much of an act approved the 12th day of June, 1840, as requires the interest on the public debt of this Commonwealth to be paid in specie or its equivalent, and also the 3d section of an act approved the 11th day of April, 1862, be and the same are hereby repealed.

2. That it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay all interest falling due on the public debt of this Commonwealth, on and after the first day of February, 1863, in such notes as have been or may be issued and made a legal tender by the United States Government.

On motion of Mr. McMurtrie, the rules were suspended, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. Kaine moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Vincent moved to amend the motion of Mr. Kaine, by adding the words, "with instructions to report to this House on Thursday next."

Mr. McMurtrie. I hope that the House will not adopt the motion of the gentleman from Fayette, (Mr. Kaine,) with or without the proposed amendment. It is very important that we should pass this resolution immediately, because the payment of the interest on the public debt will fall due on the first of February next. The act of 1840 requires that that interest be paid in specie, or its equivalent. The act of 1861 requires that the banks shall pay the amount which it may be necessary to expend in order to procure the gold or silver with which to meet that interest. I do not see the necessity of referring this resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means. If it should be so referred, the probability is that the first of February will pass before this House will have taken the necessary action on the subject. It is very important that this resolution should be passed promptly. I hope that the proposition for a reference to the Committee of Ways and Means will be rejected.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Mr. Wakefield offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

WHEREAS, It is of vital importance to the perpetuity of our free institutions and to the citizens of Pennsylvania that the electoral franchise be preserved inviolate;

And whereas, It has been extensively reported, and is believed by many, that unlawful means were employed to procure the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday last;

And whereas, It is due to those on whom suspicion may rest, as also to the citizens of this great Commonwealth, that this subject be investigated; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine the facts in the case, with authority to send for persons and papers, and that they report to this House.

Passed by a vote of 54 to 37.

The Speaker appointed, as the committee of investigation, Messrs. Wakefield, Pershing, Brown, (Warren,) Beebe and Kaine.

Union Leagues.

The tory organ does not relish the fact that Union men, everywhere, are binding themselves together, uniting in leagues to give weight to their efforts in behalf of the national Union. However semi-secessionists may object to these combinations of Union men, we agree with a cotemporary, that every loyal man must feel a deep interest in the prosperity of this new institution. The principle on which the League is founded is simply that of loyalty to the government of the United States. The fact that the country is engaged in war should be sufficient reason for rallying all true men more closely in a common cause, and for increasing the ardor and determination of their efforts to uphold the government, be their opinions of that government or of its measures what they may.—Whether our enemy is a foreign or domestic one, whether our cause is precisely just or slightly open to question, should form no consideration at present. He would be a sentimental fool who reasoned with the knife at his throat. The time for fine sentiment and for subtle logic departed in the flash of the first gun at Sumpter, and it will not return until a New England philosopher may meditate on the great rebellion under the orange trees of Alabama. That there is a small class of men amongst us who humble themselves, and desire to humble their country before her enemies, proves only that we have silly and wicked men amongst us. Under exciting circumstances weak men and traitors have existed, even in the smallest societies. The twelve Apostles themselves were not without a memorable example of each; though this has never been considered an argument against Christianity, nor should the presence of such moral weakness and guilt be a new argument against loyalty in our generation.

It was to consolidate and make efficient the power of loyal opinion that the Union League was instituted. The qualifications for membership are not any particular social standing or peculiar political doctrines. There are associations, we understand, which are very particular and select, and require very peculiar opinions from their members. To enter one of these a man must either outrage common sense or be prepared to betray our common country. Fortunately for the people, who desire the conveniences of a well appointed institution for social intercourse, the Union League exacts nothing from an applicant for admission but that sentiment which should fill us as naturally as the air which we breathe—perfect and uncompromising fidelity to the government of the United States. In the long list of members we notice gentlemen representing various interests and all shades of political opinions, bound together by the overruling law of unflinching loyalty. It is a healthful symptom of our troubled times to find that near four hundred influential men have associated themselves for such pure and patriotic purposes. The very existence of such a league is a standing rebuke to the traitors and "sympathizers" who may daily pass under the shadow of its flag. It is but fair to infer that, when this institution has drawn within its doors the thousand members which its ample house can accommodate, and has organized itself for action, its career will be one of wide-spread usefulness. It will be a rallying point for us; an example for the imitation of other cities; a means through which loyal men, however situated, may interchange intelligence; a purifying agent for the correction of political abuses, and, above all, an enduring light for the comfort of patriotic hearts, however dark and ominous may be the night around them.—*Har. Tel.*

The Suppression of the Philadelphia Journal.

The following is the account given in the Philadelphia *Press*, of the arrest of Mr. Boileau, and the suppression of his paper, which event has created so much indignation among the secession sympathizers:

Mr. A. D. Boileau, proprietor and editor of the *Evening Journal*, of this city, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning at his residence, No. 903 Franklin street, by a detachment of the provost guard. The arrest was made by order of the Government, and the prisoner was immediately sent to Washington. Mr. E. W. Carr was also arrested and confined in the guard-house, but was subsequently released. We understand that Mr. Carr was arrested through a misapprehension of the officers of the Government, as he was supposed to be a partner in the publication of the *Journal*. Yesterday afternoon the paper contained an editorial announcement of the arrest, giving what it states were the reasons prompting the Government to exercise its power against disloyal sympathisers. The *Journal* says:

"Mr. Boileau was arrested because he was a Democrat, and because his paper is a Democratic paper."

Disinterested readers of the *Evening Journal* will have no difficulty in discerning the reason for this arrest. Considerable excitement was created in the vicinity of the office during the afternoon. Notwithstanding the slushy weather, a large and somewhat boisterous crowd assembled in the neighborhood, and were evidently disposed to make some sort of a demonstration. A number of soldiers belonging to the provost guard took possession of the office about 4 o'clock, and all sales of the paper were immediately stopped. The acting editor of the paper was nowhere about, nor could any one tell what had become of Mr. Carr. Mr. Witte, Mr. Carrigan, and other well known Democratic leaders visited the office, and ventilated their opinions on the "outrage."

Very Late War News.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

A Victory Won by Negro Soldiers.

THE NEGROES FOUGHT LIKE VETERANS AND REPULSED SUPERIOR NUMBERS.

NEW YORK, February 11.

A Port Royal letter of the 3d inst., says most of Gen. Foster's fleet has arrived here in good condition.

The *First South Carolina Negro Regiment* arrived from an expedition 60 miles up the St. Mary's river, Ga., to Woodstock, which they burned after having *repulsed the enemy in a severe engagement.* They also destroyed a rebel salt works. *The regiment fought like veterans and repulsed superior numbers.*

Army of the Cumberland.

ADVANCE OF OUR TROOPS.

The Town of Lebanon Occupied.

Capture of a Regiment of Rebels.

NASHVILLE, February 10.

Our forces entered Lebanon, Tenn., on the 8th. They captured some 600 rebels, most of them being men of Morgan's command. Many field officers were taken.—Among the prisoners is Paul Anderson, a violent member of the State Legislature of 1860 and 1862. He was an original secessionist, and one of the earliest advocates of the Southern confederacy.

Over 100 wounded reached here by the cars from Murfreesboro to-night.

A number of paymasters left for the front this morning.

The first train for Murfreesboro will leave here to-morrow.

The river is six feet on the shoals and falling. The rain is now falling heavily.

☞ The *Luthern and Missionary*, in an editorial on the progress of Lutheranism in this country, says though the descendants of Lutherans, have often been lost to the Lutheran Church, she, on the other hand, embraces in her membership thousands not of Lutheran origin. It further says the Lutheran Church, when she is understood has proved herself a popular Church. We could mention a number of cases in which, without proselyting—a process wholly foreign to her character— she has almost entirely absorbed other Churches.

Hon. John D. Defress, Superintendent of the government printing office, states that the repeal of the paper duty will save a hundred thousand dollars in his office alone, for the next year. Secretary Chase reports that the whole amount received by the government from that duty is less than fifty thousand dollars.

☞ We learn with pleasure that Dr. Wm. J. Mullin, of Schellsburg, has been appointed Pension Surgeon, for the examination of applicants for Pensions under the act of Congress. This is a good appointment and will give undoubted satisfaction.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

☞ It is a noticeable fact, says the Chicago Tribune, that the men most disturbed by the President's Emancipation Proclamation, are those who were never suspected of any surplus loyalty to the Union cause. That's so.

☞ The marriage of Tom Thumb and Lavinia Everren, at Grace Church, and the reception at the Metropolitan Hotel, on the 10th inst., were attended by thousands, in New York.

☞ Gen. Casey has been requested by the War Department to prepare a system of tactics for use in the negro regiments to be enlisted into the national service.

☞ Gen. Cameron has offered his services to the Government, as the leader of a brigade of colored soldiers.

☞ You may judge pretty well as to a woman's secret vices, by observing what she condemns most fiercely in others.

☞ Hon. Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, and Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, both Republicans, have been re-elected U. S. Senators.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as GRAVE STONES, TOMBS, COUCHES and MONUMENTS, CENTRE TABLES, WASHSTANDS and BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JNO. H. PATTERSON,

Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

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CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

☞ A good lift for the Register—our report of the Court proceedings.

SURGEON.—Dr. H. F. Conrad, of this place, has been appointed Surgeon to the 174th Reg't. P. V.

☞ A revival has been in progress in the Baptist Church in Huntingdon for several days past.

☞ We have a house in Hollidaysburg to rent for one year from and after the 1st. day of April next, for $75.

DISCHARGED.—John Lovett, of Co. G, 125th Reg't. P. V. has received his discharge and is now at home in this place.

☞ An individual named John Stone, of Friends' Cove, committed suicide on Tuesday, the 21st ult., at his residence, by hanging himself.

A SOLDIER GONE.—Hardman L. Galbraith, brother of Robert C. Galbraith, of Sinking Valley, this county, died at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 24th of November last, in the 30th year of his age.

☞ A Festival is to be given at the Hall of Dan'l K. Ramey, in this place, at 7 o'clock in the evening of Friday, Feb. 13th, 1863, for the benefit of the African Methodist Minister. Admission 10 cents.

AT HOME.—Capt. Joe Delahunt is at at home on furlough. He is one of those brave boys that left this place under the leadership of the lamented Col. Murray. He has risen from the ranks to the place he now fills.

CHILD BURNED.—A four year old son of Mr. John Mulligan, of East Altoona, was so severely burned, during the absence of its parents, on the 4th inst., by its clothes taking fire from the stove, as to cause its death, after suffering most excruciating pain, on the following morning.

☞ Henry C. Nicodemus, Esq. Deputy Surveyor, was sworn into office last week, his bond approved by the Court, recorded, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Any one having business with Mr. N. is informed that his address is Martinsburg, Blair Co. Pa.

☞ The people of Williamsburg and Martinsburg will please remember that next week will be Dr. KIMMELL's regular time for visiting them. We are much gratified to learn from many of the people in those places, of the Doctor's great success among them. He ranks among the first Dentists in the State. We ask attention to his new card in to-days Whig.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Dr. Miner of this place performed a surgical operation, on the 2d inst. by cutting a large tumor from the right temple of Mr. Wm. Lantz of Eldorado. The operation was performed in 40 seconds and with but slight pain. We have since seen Mr. Lantz, who is doing well, and feels much relief by the removal of the disagreeable *parasite*.—*Reg.*

TAVERN LICENSES.—A ten cent National tax stamp is required to all applications for tavern licenses if allowed, attached to the certificate of signers recommending the house, and a one dollar stamp to the warrant of attorney to confess judgment on the bond. If the license is not allowed, of course the papers are valueless and the stamp tax in that case is not imposed.

TO ADMINISTER OATHS.—Assessors and Assistant Assessors of U. S. Taxes, are now, by law, authorized to administer the oaths to the persons making monthly returns on which excise taxes are levied. They are to do so free of charge. Besides being a saving to those making the returns, it is a great convenience, as heretofore it was necessary to go, in many cases, quite a distance, to a Justice of the Peace.

☞ Commercial Colleges are at last receiving the degree of attention they deserve; especially of the business community, who, knowing what kind of an education is most practical, send their boys to those institutions after giving them a fair Common School education as preparatory. Bryant, Stratton & Co., S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, have been steadily and surely gaining ground in public favor. They stand unrivalled in this branch of education. Having now thirteen colleges located in the leading commercial cities of the United States and Canada, they have the united energies of more than fifty of the best teachers the country affords, who must necessarily produce a better course of instruction, and consequently send forth more reliable accountants than any other institution can, and their colleges being so widely known, it will require no argument to show that a recommendation from them has a much greater value than from an institution whose fame is bounded by the limits of a single community.

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS.—*Assessment in the 17th District, for September*, 1862.—We are enabled to furnish our readers with a very satisfactory abstract of the assessment of Internal Revenue for the Seventeenth Assessment District, for the month of September. It is furnished through the politeness of R. H. Canan, Esq, the Clerk to the Collector of this District:

Huntingdon	County total,		$ 5843 75
Mifflin	do	do	3609 73
Blair	do	do	8329 81
Cambria	do	do	7520 88
Total,			$25,304 17

Some of the items of the above are as follows:

Licenses for Retail Dealers,		$ 4,240 00
do	Wholesale do,	2,000 00
do	Retail Liq. Dealers,	4,960 00
do	Wholesale do,	500 00
do	Auctioneers,	200 00
do	Bankers,	600 00
do	Brewers,	450 00
do	Dentists,	180 00
do	Distillers,	212 50
do	Hotels,	1,739 00
do	Lawyers,	540 00
do	Manufacturers,	1,650 00
do	Peddlers,	535 00
do	Physicians,	970 00
do	Sundry purposes,	890 00
Total of Class B,		19,717 50
For Coal mined,		593 12
Railroad Iron,		1,236 00
do	do re-rolled,	606 00
Bar iron, nails, &c.,		519 42
Leather manufactured,		801 89
Sundry manu'red articles,		414 46
Slaughtered animals,		212 55
Ale, Lager Beer & Whisky,		251 03
Carriages,		863 00
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware		89 20
Total of Class A and C,		5 586 67
Total of Class B,		19,717 50
		25,304 17

STARTLING! BUT TRUE.—The Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers try them! Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 226

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. Shock, Mr. SOLOMON LAYMAN and Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Daniel Brown, all of the vicinity of Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa.

On the 1st inst., Mr. JOHN BUSH, near Sarah Furnace, to Miss MAY ZIMMERMAN, of the same place.

On the 3d inst., Mr. MARTIN M. YINGLING to Miss SUSAN M. MOORE, all of Williamsburg.

DIED.

On the 3d inst., at Allegheny Forge, Mr. JACOB POTE, aged 42 years, 5 months and 27 days.

On the 5th inst., ANNA MARY, daughter of Barbara and Jacob Andrews, aged about two years.

At Duncansville, Jan. 22d, 1863, ALICE VIRGINIA, daughter of Michael and Susan Berry, aged 11 years, 1 month and 7 days.

On the 28th of Jan. last, in Camp, near Falmouth Court House, Va., of chronic diarrhœa, JOHN RUGGLES, a Penna. Volunteer in the 125th Regt.

IRON CITY COLLEGE,

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Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

THE largest Commercial School in the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3000 students in five years, from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz;

MERCANTILE,
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First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Surveying, Engineering and Mathematics generally.

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Pays for a Commercial Course; Students enter and review at any time.

☞ Ministers' sons tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a great variety of Writing, Lettering and Flourishing, inclose 24 cents in postage stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb 14, 1863. Pittsburg, Pa.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law Hollidaysburg, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The undersigned offers himself to the voters of the borough of Hollidaysburg, as a candidate for the office of Borough Constable, at the ensuing election, and if elected will discharge the duties of said office faithfully. A. P. BAKER.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully offers himself to the qualified electors of the borough of Hollidaysburg, for the office of constable at the ensuing election, and if elected, pledges himself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity. GEO. W. RUSS.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

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HOLLIDAYSBURG, Feb. 13, 1863

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,50@6,75
Extra " "	6,12@6,37
Superfine,	6.00@6,25
White wheat per bushel,	$1,50
Red " "	1,40
Rye per bushel,	1.00
Corn per bushel,	1,00
Oats per bushel,	50
Barley per bushel,	1,10
Potatoes per bushel,	80
Cloverseed per bushel,	6,25
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	11,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	16

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

FARM FOR SALE

IN

INDIANA COUNTY,

IN a good neighborhood, of 193 acres, 140 of them under cultivation. Over two hundren Apple and Cherry Trees are growing thereon, and in bearing order. Full three hundred bushels of Apples were on the place in 1862.

Coal and Limestone waranted on the farm. Coal in great abundance only two miles from a station on the Branch Railroad from Blairsto Indiana.

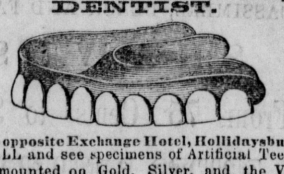
Application must be made soon, or it will be rented. Possession given April 1st, 1863.

Price, $2,500—$500 in hand, and the balance in ten payments of $200 each, bearing six per interest.

ALEXANDER S. ROBERTSON.
February 14, 1863 pd

DR. S. KIMMELL,

DENTIST.



Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

Wanted.

LOCUST! LOCUST!! LOCUST!!!

LOCUST PINS, from 14 in. to 36 in. long, and LOCUST TIMBER, of all dimensions, will be bought or received on commission.

If forwarded promptly and largely, permanent arrangements for continued supplies will be made.

Address W. A. LEVERING,
Callowhill street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 7, 1863—3t.

HOOPS WANTED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

50 TO 100,000 W. O. and Hickory Hoops, for which the highest price will be paid on delivery at Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Bell's Mills, Tipton, or Tyrone. Apply to

J. M. COOLBROTH, Altoona.
January 31, 1863.

TEACHERS' NOTICE.—The Directors of the Hollidaysburg School District want a Teacher to take charge of Male School No. 3, in said borough the balance of the school year. Wages $35 per month.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Prest.
Jas. D. Ren, Sec'y. [Feb. 7, 1863.

Andrew Eckel,

Dealer in

Tobacco. Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.

Annie street, Altoona, Pa, and McKeage's Old Stand, Montgomery st., Hollidaysburg, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in the line constantly on hand at the lowest Cash prices. [Feb. 7, 1863.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

A GEM FOR THE MILLION,

AND A

Splendid and Appropriate Holiday Present.

MME. DEMOREST'S

RUNNING STITCH

$5 SEWING MACHINE.

THE embodiment of practical utility, and a marvel of simplicity; makes the running stitch very rapidly and perfect, uses a common needle, and will last a lifetime. At the New York State Fair, its simplicity, efficiency and great practical utility, was confirmed by the award of the First Premium.

It will GATHER, RUFFLE, SHIRT, TUCK, RUN UP BREADTHS etc., with a single or double thread on any material adapted to the RUNNING STITCH. The thinnest, usually the most difficult to stitch by other sewing machines, being sewed the easiest. For ladies' and children's apparel, and other articles made of light fabrics, it will therefore be found almost INVALUABLE.

It is attached to the table like a sewing bird, and having no tension, and requiring no lubrication or change of stitch, is always ready for operation, and such a marvel of simplicity, that a child of six or eight years can UNDERSTAND it and use it SUCCESSFULLY.

It is not at all liable to get out of order.

Each machine is put up in a neat box, accompanied with full and explicit directions, and twenty-five needles.

Sent to any address in the United States on receipt of an order, inclosing the amount, or may be collected by Express on delivery of the machine.

When the money is sent with the order and registered, we guarantee its safe receipt and the delivery of the machine, anywhere within 2000 miles free of any Express charges.

Very liberal arrangements for agencies.

See Mirror of Fashions, or for full particulars, specimen of sewing, etc., send a stamp for return postage. Address,

MME. DEMOREST,
473 Broadway, N. Y.

Every lady, mother, milliner and dress-maker, should have one of these valuable sewing machines. [Jan. 24, 1863.-4t

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED IN

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

SINGER & CO.'S

LETTER "A"

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

THE MAGIC TIME OBSERVER,

The Perfection of Mechanism,

BEING a Hunting and Open Face, or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use, ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of half a dozen, $204.00. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, $35, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery. Soldiers must remit payment in advance, as we cannot collect from those in the Army. Address

HUBBARD BROS & CO., Sole Importers,
Cor. Nassau and John sts., New York.
Dec. 27, 1862—6w.

KEMBLE & HOBART,

RECEIVERS OF FLOUR,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

21 and 22 Commercial Wharf,

BOSTON.

N. B.—It is our aim to establish a regular business with some good Mills in the vicinity of Hollidaysburg. We make regular advances on consignments.

Jan. 17, 1863.] KEMBLE & HOBART.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHN J. MERRITT,

Importer, Wholesale Stationer

and Sole Agent

Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,
Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,

No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler,

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States. JOHN J. MERRITT,
Wholesale Stationer,
Nov. 15, 1862.-6m. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

17th Collection District, 2d Division, Blair Co., Pa.

NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment for the above named Division, of all persons liable to a Tax on Licenses, Carriages, Billiard Tables, Coal and Manufactured articles, and also of all persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed, notice is hereby given that the taxes aforesaid will be received at the following places, viz:

The Collector may be found at his residence between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily, except on the days hereinafter mentioned.

Will be at Freedom, for Freedom, Taylor and Greenfield, on the 16th and 17th of February.

At Martinsburg, for N. Woodberry and Huston, on the 18th and 19th of February.

At Williamsburg, for Woodberry and Catharine, on the 20th and 21st of February.

At Altoona, for Altoona, Logan and Antis, on the 23d, 24th and 25th of February, at "White Hall Hotel."

At Tyrone, for Tyrone Borough, Tyrone and Snyder, on the 25th and 26th of February, at the National Hotel, at which times and places the people of said townships will call and pay their respective taxes.

Hollidaysburg and Gaysport are now ready. Frankstown, Blair, Juniata and Allegheny can call and pay their license at any time between now and the 28th of February, except on the days for which I have advertised to be absent.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their annual Taxes, as aforesaid, on or before the 28th day of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and costs, as provided for in the 19th section of the Excise Law of July, 1862.

All persons who in like manner, shall fail to take out their Licenses, as required by law, on or before the 28th of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of

Three Times the Amount of said Licenses,

In accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the Excise Law aforesaid.

☞ Money of the United States only received.

☞ No further notice will be given.

JAMES H. BELL,
Dept Col 17th District.
Internal Revenue Collector's Office.
Hollidaysburg, Jan 31, 1863.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862 1y.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1863.

1863	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
JAN'Y.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB'Y.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL.				1	2	3	4
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MAY.						1	2
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	31						
JUNE.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30				
JULY.				1	2	3	4
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AUGUST.							1
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPT'R.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER.					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap; if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

OFFICIAL.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
17TH COLLECTION DISTRICT, PA.
JOHNSTOWN, Nov. 19, 1862.

Know all men by these presents, that I, Samuel J. Royer, Collector of the Seventeenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," do hereby nominate and appoint James H. Bell, of Hollidaysburg, Penna., Deputy Collector for the county of Blair, hereby vesting in the said James H. Bell full power and authority to act in the premises.

[L.S.] Witness my hand and seal this 19th day of November, A. D. 1862.

SAMUEL J. ROYER.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-12-3-12

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Oct. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills. Call on the Editor.

POETRY.

Waiting for 'Pa.

Three little forms in the twilight gray,
Scanning the shadows across the way;
Six little eyes, four black, two blue,
Brimful of love and happiness too,
Watching for 'pa.

May with her placid and thoughtful brow,
Gentle face beaming with smiles just now,
Willie, the rogue, so loving and gay,
Stealing the kisses from sister May,
Watching for 'pa,

Nellie with ringlets of sunny hue,
Cosily nestled between the two,
Pressing her cheek to the window pane,
Wishing the absent one home again,
Watching for 'pa

Oh! how they gaze at the passers-by!
"He's coming at last," they gaily cry;
"Try again, my pets!" exclaims mamma,
And Nellie adds, "There's the twilight star
Watching for 'pa.

Jack nods and smiles, as with busy feet,
He lights the lamps of their quiet street,
That sweet little group he knows full well,
May and Willie, with golden-haired Nell,
Watching for 'pa.

Soon joyous shouts from the window-seat,
And eager patter of childish feet,
Gay musical chimes ring through the hall,
A manly voice responds to the call,
"Welcome, papa."

THE FARMER.

Putting Off.

"To-morrow" is a bad day for farming. It is largely responsible for poor crops, poor stock, bad fences, and loose ends generally. What we intend to do and could not be persuaded to abandon—necessary and indispensable work—often utterly fails of accomplishment by being put off. We don't decide not to do it; we simply never "get at it." You would be shocked beyond measure if required to give away, or destroy, half your apples and pumpkins—you do worse by gathering them *to-morrow—alias* letting them freeze.

He would be thought crazy who would apply a locofoco match and burn up his hay; *put off* cutting it three weeks too long, and that result is substantially arrived at, but the owner keeps clear of the lunatic asylum.

The man who burns green rotten wood, holds in the abstract, with other philosophers, that happiness is pleasanter than misery; he simply *puts off* tending to the wood.

The farmer who stocks his farm with "noxious weeds," if put upon his honor, will confess to a preference for corn or clover; he merely *puts off* making the exchange.

The breeder who retains pigs that run mainly to snout and legs, and sheep thin in fleece and frail in body, loves money as well as you or I; he simply *puts off* taking the necessary steps to get it.

The man who should throw the money into the fire would have a guardian vouchsafed to him by the civil authorities; but he may waste just as much by letting his timber lie on the ground and rot; and in the latter case he may get elected Justice of the Peace—I have tried it. In short, *putting off* is generally half as bad, and often *worse*, than not doing at all.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Mr. Boileau.

If any doubt existed as to the treasonable character of the Evening Journal newspaper and its sympathy with the Southern rebellion, the publication of Mr. Boileau's parole, as given to General Schenck, will dispel that doubt. That gentleman, with a frankness which does him honor, and which we are free to say we did not expect to see, freely acknowledges his wickedness; asks the forgivness of the Government, and promises to sin no more. We are glad to see this manly contrition, and we say to Mr Boileau that we forgive him heartily, and trust he may be in the future, as he has pledged his honor to be, a good and faithful citizen. We have no further quarrel, but, on the contrary, ask for him the kind consideration of the loyal people who can forget and forgive. At the same time we ask him for the names of the men who took advantage of his innocence to publish treason and bring him into trouble. Who are the guilty men? Who wrote the treason for which Mr. Boileau suffered! If they are honorable men, let them come forward and avow the authorship which Mr. Boileau disavows. They caused this trouble; let them meet it. They crept into print, not as anonymous slanderers, but behind the name of a respectable citizen; now let them take the responsibility of what they wrote. This request is fair, and we do not ask too much in asking for a reply. Who has been editing the *Journal* for the last six months? Have the persons who did this mischief the courage to assume the responsibility?—*Press.*

NEATNESS CARRIED TO EXCESS.—In Holland to keep cows stables clean, the animals' tails are tied in brown paper, and placed on a shelf behind them. To keep tobacco chewers from soiling the carpets, they spit in each other's pockets. A case of neatness carried to a still further excess is shown in the lower part of the town, in the person of a maiden lady, who whitewashes all her stove coal before using it. We get this from a "professor" in the whitewashing and carpet-shaking business.

☞ "Did I understand you to call me a puppy, sir?" "Yes, sir, I called you a puppy." "Lucky for you! The insult is too small to notice; but had you called me a dog—an old dog—I would have knocked you down."

☞ Jerrold once went to a party at which Mr. Pepper had assembled his friends, and said to his host on entering the room, "My dear Mr. *Pepper*, how glad you must be to see your friends *mustered*."

NEW FIRM!

New Store!---New Goods!

AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—ly.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them.

May 3-1—28.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.

Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.

November 15, 1862.

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

TEETH---TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N. Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

$30. Employment! $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 30

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Oct. 15th, 1862.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION.
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.
ILLUSTRATED.
1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

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Nov. 8, 1862. THE EDITOR.

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1—25

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October 25, 1861.

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Duncansville, May 3—1-28

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